MR. MILLS ON THE TARIFF

The Author of a Famous Bill Defines the Democratic Position.

ANOTHER FAMILY

Senator Lindsay, Senator Rawlins, and Senator Mills Differ on Traditional Tariff Policy-Senators Cannon and Butler Speak for Export Bounty on Farm Products.

The session of the Sennte yesterday was concluded without any reference to the sugar schedule, although it was understood that it would be in order. The proceedings were, nevertheless, not without special interest; and, judging from what has already been said, it is not unlikely that all the Democrats who have voted with the Republicans on local tariff issues will heard in justification of their course before the debate closes.

speech by Senator Mills, arraigning the Republican measure and advocating Demo-cratic theories of former Presidential years, and a speech by Senator Cannon in advocacy of his measure for an export bounty on agricultural products. Mr. Cannon's an amendment to the tariff bill, was advocated by Senaior Butler of North Carolina

The routine of the morning was short. Among the matters of special interest was a resolution offered by Senator Allen and passed, that the Omaha Exposition he considered a national affair; also a resolution was passed permitting foreign labor on the foreign exhibits at the exposition.

In response to a resolution of inquir the Navy Department transmitted to the Senate information relating to the amount paid for armor plate to the Carnegie Com pany and others, under government co-

When the tariff was taken up Mr. Allisan announced that the committee kad adopted the rice schedule as it came from the House This was largely in favor of South Carolina Georgia and Louisiana. Mr. Mills offered a substitute for the whole rice paragraph by which, instead of the specific duties there should be an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent. This was voted down-40 to 19 Messrs. Tillman and McLauria, of South Carolina, Bacon, and Clay, of Georgia and McEnery of Louisiana, veting with the The House provisions wer then agreed to.

The rest of the paragraphs on cercals were agreed to with protest by the Delao-

Senator Rawlins at this point made brief spech, in which he defended the action of South Carolina and Georgia Denocrate from the charge of voting contrary to Dead ocratic doctrine. He read the National Democratic platform of 1896 and held that it gave ample authority for such votes That platform stood for a tariff for revenue and not for tariff for revenue only.

Mr. Tillman, in answer to a question from

Senator Lindsay, said that the word "only was omitted purposely and after discussion from the national platform.

Mr. Mills then launched out into a dis-cussion of tariff principles as held on both sides of the chamber, and made a speech which commanded attention.

He had appeared in the debate, he began to say a word for the taxpayer. In other words, he would ask where was the revenue the money, to come from.

He would take the first item of ac do What right had the Government to tax the buyer of the seids for the benefit of the marufacturers? Mr. Mills, expounding this idea, argued that the present theor. of taxation was in opposition to the tradi-ditions of the fathers. He read a list of the higher duties and characterized them a worse than pirary on the high seas

Who paid for all this tariff robbery? The forgotten man and woman of the republic. Republicans should not forget that the day of reckening would come There was a door of justice that was always open. "and to that tribunal we will take you that the forgotten man on the highways, in the mines, in the mills, paid \$2,300,000,000 In the form of tariff taxes.

It was such a monstrosity, such an ide as this that was proposed to be taken into the Democratic camp It would be well to remember, however, that the statue of Dagon could be withdrawn. He referred to the promises of the tariff as the promises of a Messiah on behalf of the Reputal an

Mr. Mills held from the history of the Democratic party on tariff that they aland he would make this statement to gardiess of how it might grate on the ears of some Democrata. We have been told that Democracy came down as an inspira-tion from Leaven in 1896. Was there no Democracy before that?

Mr. Mills showed that in 1892 South Carolina cast 18 votes for the old-Jac Democratic platform in national convention; Georgia cast 22 out of 24, and Utch cast 2 and none against it.

In 1896 at Chicago the word Conty " reforring to tariff for revenue, was stricken out in order to run the party into the woods. He succeed at the idea of "this modern Democracy," which claimed that a taciff for revenue should be placed on every article of export; and yet there never

was a tariff that did not carry a free list. Referring to the tariff issue in 1888, when his own bill was before the House, Mr. to wink at protection, because there was no declaration in the Chicago platform of last year on the subject, that the national convention which met at St. Louis that year, Indorsed his measure without a dissenting

did not want to vote that way, but they dared not run counter to Democratic principles and doctrines. In the Chicago convention of 1892, protection was denounced as a fraud, the McKinley tariff was conmed, and the Democrats won a National victory on that issue. The Democratic demand was for tariff for revenue only, and to salstantiate the assertion, he read from Democratic State platforms all over the United States. All said a tariff for revenue

Mr. Mills shamed Democrats who would be willing to be led blindly into the Re-

publican protection camp Mr. Mills took up the tax on woolen goods, and showed how in the end it was all paid by the forgotten man, whose only compensatory daty was the chin musi-He then proceeded to show that when it had been demonstrated to the Protectionists that the trade of the country was ed trusts and other combinations. In 1860 there were about five millionnires the United States, while in 1890 there were 200 persons worth \$20,000,000 each, 400 worth \$10,000,000 each, 1,000 worth \$5,009,000 each, 2,000 worth \$25,000,000 each, and 6,000 worth \$1,000,000 each, or about 9,000 people owning in the aggregate \$24,000,000,000. Was the new Democracy following the lead of a from dozens of State platforms from 1870

who believed in destroying the limitations of the Government's taxing power. Mr. Rawlins desired Mr. Mills to specify. Mr. Mills said that he was talking about old line Democracy, and that if the garment fitted certain gentlemen, they could wear it. He wanted to know if the new wear it. He wanted to know if the new Democracy intended to join the party that produced the American women who be-came rich by a tariff nod eventually duchesses, and marchionesses, and all the other sissies. Perhaps the Republican party did not believe in a hereafter. That question, however, would soon be

Had the Republicans and their allies forgotten that every dollar of import kept out prevented a dollar of export? If you want to take the wealth of America to England, you must bring the wealth of England to America; and this can only be had by the freedom of exchange.

Mr. Mills devoted a part of his speech here to a discussion of the compensatory duty to the manufacturer, which went on all the same whether wool was high or low, the wool-grower or purchaser of goods getting no compensation at all. The same was true of cotton goods.

Concentrated money was a constant men ace, and it was against this that the fathers spoke.

Mr. Vest moved to put wheat and wheat ficur on the free list. Lost—ayes, 15; noes, 35 Mesers, McLaurin, Tilbuan, Bacon and the "new evangels," as they are called, voted against putting wheat and wheat flour on the free list. Mr. Cannon moved a new amendment-

the export bounty provision, on which he has aiready spoken-giving bounties as folrye, 10 cents, etc., as previously noted. Mr. Cannon gave way to Senator Thurs-ton, who had read from an Omaha Denocratic free silver paper an editorial claiming a great business and building boom in Omaba.

Wilson tariff was still in operation Mr. Thurston traced the boom to the

prospect of the new tariff: Mr. Cannon asked Mr. Thurston what No braska declared for at the last election

Mr. Thurston-For all the heresics of the Chicago platform, but for the first and Mr. Berry desired to know if he couldn't have read certain remarks of Mr. John Wanamaker (great laughter) and also cer tain news from Ohio from Mr. Creelman

(Laughter.) Mr. Cannon said that would be cruel end unjustifiable, considering Mr. Thurs

Mr. Lindsay asked if prosperity was onfined to Omaha, (laughter) and whether the local prosperity was not due to the

ment to its exposition. Mr. Thurston denied that the appropria tion had anything to do with the Omaha

Mr. Allen agreed with the suggestion that the exposition boom had a great deal to do with the Omaha prosperity. As a matter of fact, prices were rolling low in ill classes of products.

Mr. Cannon addressed the Senate on his export bounty amendment. Agriculture se held to be the country's primary in There was intended to be equilibrium between agriculture and manufactures . Protecting the latter was cor-rect originally, but it had passed agriculture like a thief in the night, and agriulture was still languishing. Protecting the one without the other is an imposi-Everyone knows that the home market has never been sufficient for the The farmer has always received a free trade price for his products and pays a protective price for imports. What con estency can there be in the position that the laborer in the mills and mines must be protected, but that the farmer must be exposed to the competition of the modegraded labor in the world? He would like to see the present bill pass, with some modifications, and to see it endure.

but there are other questions yet to be considered to secure the peace and stability of the Republic. He stood within the lines of protection in his amendment; it was built on the beery of self-preservation for the tatmer-He had been asked when be first knew hat the tariff was robbing the farmer-He discovered the fact, he said, by think ing it over. He said that the present Republican tariff was inequitable because

of falling prices. The cause of the Iall the War Department, is credited to Marywas the midliplication of improved masinery and the diminution of the volume of money, and the latter was the more | nor is not a resident of their State and potent cause. Mr. Connon traced the development and power of the trusts, and showed that the farmers had not made | twenty-five years and they claim he ought nd could not make a trust. The farmer has no guess even on the price of his wheat. It was so with the cotton grower notwithstanding the argument of Mr. Bacon that the tax would raise the price of cotton. Such prices are fixed in Liver pool. There was something wrong in the

spirit of the age. Politicians, financiers, and even ministers of the Gospel had no any scheme for the equalization of the burdens of the poor. Mr. Cannon said be was authorized by

bimetallists in the chamber to say that the feel that a protective tanff will not restore prosperity to the American people in any general sense. He said that there is even now a conspiracy among the gold to the single standard, as Japan and Peru By the time we had performed our inter national minuet, we would be the only nation standing for bimetallism, and we would have to form an international agree ment with ourselves. Recurring to his amendment. Mr. Cannon in reply to questions from Senator Allen, showed that the cost to the Government by reason of the export bounty on wheat would be \$47.944.

The Republicans believed in Governmental aid to industries which cannot stand They ought to support this amendment Mr. McKinley was quoted as say ing that the sugar bounty was an "assured protection." Visual the Republicans now give the farmers of the country an assured protection? Sugar can be protected by a tariff. It needed no bounty. The who amount of bounty on all farm products would be about \$225,000,000. That was not much when compared with the nearly four billion dollars made from the tariff by

the manufacturers. Where would the money come from to pay this bounty if the tariff did not protuce it" From administrative econo It would be impossible, as contended, to export the farm products twice or three es from this country, because they were covered by import duties.

The farmer wouldnot be doubly benefited by the export bounty and the general tariff aws It was time to relieve the conge tion in the cities by making agricultura life more attractive. The first sign of prosperity will not be seen in the cities, not even in Omaha or over the spire of Trinity except on the farms. The amendment might fall here and in the House, but the people were demanding it, and if they did not get it they would rebel against the whole

tariff idea He admitted that the spirit of non-commercialism was the true spirit of this country. It was of the same force and spirit as the tariff, but when a protective tariff provides for non-commercialism it

Senator Butler next addressed the Senclared in favor of a tariff for revenue | the people in his State, their lack of money,

goods dearer by the tariff would give the people the means to buy. He thought the Republicans were inconsistent in their position of a gold standard and a tariff Free trade and the gold standard were the logical combination. Mr. Butler sus-tained the position held by Mr. Cannon. He was in favor of the export bounty because the American farmer was as any other laborers. But the Republicondition of free trade. that the wheat growers had no competi tion here, but they met it in Liverpoo against foreign pauper labor. Mr. Butler characterized free raw materials as been guilty of such an atrocity When in the Wilson bill they made the products of the South and West free. The essence of Democracy Was, indeed, worse than Republicans were not fair enough to take the bounty off our competitors, they

should be fair enough to give a bounty Mr. Butler said that a similar idea to this bounty was held by Henry Clay Hamilton and Webster. The proposition was so simple that it needed only to be stated to be assented to; so simple that every Senator on the floor, free trader or protectionist, will admit that the amendment will raise the price of farm protect the farmer to some extent against the competition which he now faces. "If it will do that, why in God's name don't erats had in this juncture as opportunity to join the Populists and Free Silver Rethe Republicans themselves favor the

After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned until 11 a. m. today.

THREE MINISTERS NAMED

Long List of Nominations Sent to the Senate.

Mr. Wilson Goes to Chile, Mr. Powell to Hayti, and Mr. Leishman to Switzerland.

The President sent to the Senate yester day a large batch of important noming

tions, as follows: Envoys extraordinary and ministers plent potentiary of the United States-

Henry L. Wilson, of Washington,

William F. Powell, of New Jersey, to John G. A Leishman, of Pennsylvania,

to Switzerland.
John F. Gowey, of Washington, onsul general of the United States at Kanagawa, Japan.

To be assistant appraisers of merchandise - Michael J. Brown, of Pennsylvania, in the district of Philadelphia, Pa.; Fred. P. Vincent, of Pennsylvania, in the district of Philadelphia, Pa.

To be deputy auditors -Robert S. Person. of South Dakota, for the Interior Depart ment; Baniel A. Grosvenor, of Maryland, for the War Department,

Navy Medical Inspector James M. Flint, to be a medical director; Surg. Charles M. Gravatt, to be a medical inspector; Passed Assistent Surgeon Victor B. Means, to be a medical surgeon; Passed Assistant Engineer Edgar T. Warburton, to be a chief en-gineer; Assistant Engineer John K. Robinson, to be a passed assistant engineer.

Postmasters-Lee McLaughlin, Cal - George E. Smith Laurel, Del.: Charles W. Warner, Hoopeston, III.; John M. Long, Clay City, Ind.; Lewis Signs, North Man hester, Ind.; Elizabeth M. Broadwell, Lacygne, Kas.; Edson E. Buchbam, Amite City, La.; Thomas B. Letand, Wate Valley, Miss; Matthew J. Orr, Osceola, Mc.; Carl Kramer, Columbus, Neb.; Aaron Brin ning Versailies, Ohio; Walter McKay, Lead S D . A. M Lee, Hantingdon, Tenn.

E. B. Atterbury, Communiche, Texas; George C. Elan, Marlin, Texas; William C. Smith, Bowie, Texas; Orrin H. Jones, Wilmington, Vt.; Luzerne P. Harper, Suffolk, Va.; Verlin M. Scott, Saltville, Va.; May Mosby Compbell, Warrenton, Va.

Col. Daniel A. Grosvenor, brother of Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio, who was that was exemplified in the present era | today nominated to be deputy auditor of State are offended. They say Col. Grosvenever has been that he is an Ohio man and has been in office here off and on for

Henry L. Wilson, of the State of Washington, nominated to be minister to Chile,

is a brother of Senator Wilson. He has been prominent in the Republican party in Washington for some time. His appointment is personal to his brother, al-though he had many indersements for the position. Mr. Wilson lives at Spokane, and was at one time spoken of in connection with the mission to Japan.

John G. A. Leishman,, of Pittsburg, the new minister to Switzerland, was formerly dent of the Carnegie Steel Company and was backed by Senator Quay. William F. Powell, named for minister

to Hayti, is the smerintendent of colored schools at Camden, N. J., and was indorsed by Senator Sewell. Powell is about forty years of age, and

has been prominent in politics. The present United States minister to Hayti is Harry M. Smythe, white, a country editor from the southwestern partion of Virginia. Until Smith was appointed by President Cleveland that mission had been filled for years by negroes. Fred Douglass. John M. Langston and others having held

May Moshy Campbell, nominated today to be postmistress at Warrenton, Va... is a daughter of Col. John S. Mosby, the celebrated guerrilla chief in the Confederate army during the civil war. The colonel, who was recently injured so severely, was among President McKinley's callers on and it was presumed on Monday he was at the White Bouse in his own interest, it having been reported that Col. Mosby would not be averse to taking another foreign

In executive session vesterday the Sen ate confirmed the following nominations: Henry L. Wilson, of Washington, minister to Chile; John G. A. Leishman, of Pennsyl vania, minister to Switzerland; Lawrence Townsend, of Pennsylvania, minister to Portugal; Andrew J Barlow, of Missouri. usul general to the City of Mexico; also numerous postmasters and promotions in the Army and Navy.

The regular permanent family circulation of The Evening Star is more than double that of any other paper in Washington, whether published in the morning or in the afternoon.—Evening Star.

The circulat on of The Times yesterday was 42,213 copie. In the even! (which of course we can only guess at) that the Star's circulation re ched 32,000, the circulation of THE TIMES exceeded that of the Star by at least 10,000 copies.

Storage, furniture, \$1 to \$3 month. B. He first described the condition of & G. STORAGE CO., 10 to 16 E st. nc.

The Trust Happy Over the Schedule in the Tariff Bill.

SOME SENATORS ALSO HAPPY

Said to Have Dallied With the Market, and Having Advance Information Dame Fortune Did Not Flout Them-An Apparently Innocent Provision Worth Millions

If anyone wishes to know just what the Sugar Trust thinks of the schedule approved by the Republican caucus of Tuesday, an analysis of the stock quotations will give a sufficient answer to tnat question. It is quite evident from the movements of that sensitive stock that the insiders knew all about what was to be agreed upon at that cautus and had laid their plans accordingly.

The market closed Monday ment with sugar at 118 3-4. It opened Wednesday morning at 118 1-2, and, fifteen minutes later touched 118 3-8, the lowest mark of that very sensational day. At noon there was a brief period of expectancy pending the arrival of news that should verify the tip that had been previously that deal. Then came the news of the bounded up 1-8 of a point at a time until, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, it had reached 122 7-8. A falling off took place for a moment, and the ticker stopp noise, with sugar quoted at 122 1-2 action of the Republican caucus had caused on increase in the valuation of sugar certificates of exactly four points, or \$4

At that time the street had not had sufficient time to analyze the schedule and had been compelled to take the statements of others on trust. Over night, however, the text of the schedule was obtained and the situation figured out to the fractional part of a cent. This resulted in a still further beem yesterday morning. Sugar opening at the figure at which it closed The boom was stifled momentarity by the trust's brokers, and the price pounded down to 1211-2, but they could not reached the high water at which it closed. 123 3-4. That is a sufficient response to any query as to whether the trust is satis-The wires of the New York houses have

ing special wires and Washington correspondence were kept busy throughout the day, and the man who believes there was clating in sugar by men who kney the inside and who are part and parcel of the body that enacts legislation is the veriest innocent. But, of course, Sensetors do not speculate, for they have said In this connection, it may be said so. In this connection, it may with much positiveness that there is an disregard for conscientiousness some Senatodal quarters. One of the distinguished members of the Senate, who has stated that he never broght or sold a single share of stock this session, did not ome to the Senate Toesday until long after the caucus was over, and Mr. Allison has made his statement on the floor showing what the roles were that had been agreed upon. Those who ought to know say that this Senator was down own in touch with a live wire and firing orders luto New York for the purchase of sugar at a rate that astonished the broker who was doing the turiness for him. And yet there is no speculation going on among United States Senators! The trust gained a big point when the

caucus agreed to the apparently innocent proviso that all sugars testing under 177 degrees should pay one-tenth of I cost per pound less than the rates "provided for in the preceding section." This is an instance of the confusion of verbiage The preceding section rejerred to asa duty of 1 cent a pound on all sugar under 75 degrees, and three-one-han-dreaths of 1 cent for each additional de-

gree above that. It would have been easier to have reduced the rate at the outset, but this would have set somebody to thinking, and would have caused a how! that would have endangered the schedule. It was better to befuddle the public. The advantage to the trust is very easily figured out. One-tenth off of sugar at 75 degrees places the duty on sugar at nine-tenths of a cent, in 206 of the bill. Running this discount on up to 87 degrees, the limit stipulated in the bill, it is seen that sugar that other wise would pay a duty of 1.36 cents a pound comes in for 1.26 cents a pound The moment you strike sugar at 88 degree-

the discount ceases. Very naturally the trust will keep close to the line and bring in raw segars testing not more than, but as close as rossible to 87 degrees. This discount is granted in order "to encourage American shipping. It is supposed that unless this is done American ships will not carry cargoes to the East India islands and return with their enruoes of sugar, and the reason is assigned that it is for the great, high purof fostering an American shipping in dustry. The apparent fact is overlooked that the Sugar Thost owns and operates its own vessels and sends after this raw sugar regardless of anything else, and brings it to the port of New York or Philadelphia at the lowest possible cost, after baving purchased it in a market that has been beaten down to the lowest possible

Now, a little plain figuring will show wherein the trust has the best of it in this deal. It is taken for granted that it will bring in sugars at 87 degrees, for the trust is not in the business for the health of its employes. The Government computes that it requires 124.27 pounds of sugar of 87 degrees to make 100 pounds of refined sugar. The duty on 100 pounds of this kind of sugar, with the one-tenth of a cent a pound off, as provided in the caucus ment, amounts to \$1.5658. The duty on 100 pounds of refined sugar amounts to under the caucus schedule, \$1.9500. Th difference between the two is 3842, or a small fraction less than 39-100 of a cent

on every pound of sugar refined.

It was stated in the caucus and will be maintained in the Senate that the differential to the trust is one-fifth of a cent a pound. These figures prove conclusively that it amounts, on this class of sugars, t almost four-tenths instead of two-tenths of a cent a pound. Of course, to be perfectly fair to the refiners, it should be said that out of this differential the sugar must se refined, but no one pretends that it will reduce the profit to anything like the two tenths which is given ostensibly to the trus. To refine ougar costs money, but shape of syrup and other things is marketable, and reduces to a still lower figure the actual cost of converting raw into refined sugar. So that, after the schedule is analyzed it is seen that there is a very comfortable profit to the trust, and there is abundant reason why the stock of this monopoly should be on a boom when it sees an assured good thing facing it.

When the higher grades of sugar are taken into consideration, the same advantage is apparent. As an average it apparently the regular dividend was no may be said that 32 degree sugar is the more potent in the other direction. grade chiefly imported, and of this it re-quires 107 pounds, to make 100 pounds expected to show the 5 per cent dividend

this grade in the House bill would have been 25.93, whereas, under the caucus schedule it will be 33.43, a clear gain

of just that many points for the trust.

There is that many points for the trust.

There is thath amasement over the statements made by Senator Aldrich in his speech in calling up the tariff bill, when he criticised the House method of dealing with this schedule. Now that the Republican caucus has set aside Mr. Aldrich's compound schedule, and adopted the House plan with an additional increase in the rates, Mr. Aldrich's criticism sounds rather strange. Here is one of the things the Senator from Rhode Island said of

"The committee, in considering the ques tion whether they should adopt the specific scale contained in the House schedule for sugars testing above 87 degrees, were would discriminate in favor of the sugar f certain localities and values as against others. * * With high specific duties approximating 75 per cent in ad valores others. . . equivalents, serious inequalities would re ult, unfairly discriminating against the sugars of some countries."

If this be true of the specific rates as applied to the figures in the House provision then why does it not now apply, and especially since the differential to the trust has been so markedly increased: Senato Aldrich also submitted to the Senate sev eral tables showing the differential to the various market values. In every case he figured out that the Senate differential wa less than that in the House bill If is figures are true the Senate by gulpin lown the House syste n of rakes and adding several points thereto have only cropbs sized the fact that the trust has got a it expected and that there is good ground for the boom in the stock of that concern There is a suspicion, however, is some quarters, that Mr. Aldrich compiled figures for a particular purpose in which he failed to accomplish the hoped for re sults.

The World of Business.

Wall Street Yesterday.

New York, June 9.-Encouraged by ower London market for Americans an by moderate selling for foreign account, the earish room traders attacked the stock market with much vigor in the early deal were not particularly flattering to their plowess, for their offerings were readily absorbed, as were those for foreign ac count. The dealings were upon a some what smaller scale than of late, but

fair distribution of interest was evident. The continuation of the unsensonable wenther throughout the country had a general tendency to restrict activity, particufarly in the Granger shares, and it is not uprobable that the weather conditions were somewhat influential in coloring sentiment The Cuban situation was not an apprecta factor in the speculation, and it is getting to be recognized that the Administration is not going to take any but the most care fully considered action in the premises. At the same time the question is still referred to as containing possibilities for dischief-making, and in an indefinite sort

of way its influence is restrictive.
Western Union was a conspicuous fea ture of the market, and its decided strength was sympathetically reflected in the general market. The company's statement for the quarter showed an estimated increase in earnings of \$149,800, or more than 10 per cent, in comparison with last year. The increase is gratifying, not only so far as Western Union is concerned, but as showing more active business conditions throughout the country, for there are few more favorable indices in that way than the revenues of the telegraph con-

The usual dividends were declared or Sugar, which, together with the evidence that the refining industry will be protected, gave a tone of great firmness to the stock. In the afternoon dealings the hesitation that attended the caristrading disappeared, and the whole mar ket became very strong and more active Noteworthy advances were secured in a number of instances, the Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway and Navigation being constituous examples.

The market closed strong with the leading stocks quoted at about the best figures

of the day. New York Stock Market. Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co., Bankers and Brokers. Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1427 F street.

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There was a fine sport in Sugar vesterday, on account of the action in the Senate on Tuesday. One does not know how far this will extend. I have heard people say during the last three or four days that Sugar was due to go up a good many more points, even perhaps, to 150. The bulls always make suggestions of this kind when there is a slight upward tendency, such as that of the last week. Really, though, one cannot see why this should be expected with regard to Sugar If the sugar schedule becomes a law everything will be favorable to the Sugar con pany, and it will undoubtedly earn as much as it ever has before, but neverthless the history of the company for the two or three years shows nothing to base any such prediction on. In fact, the pric of Sugar stock depends less on the condition of the company than any other stock on the board. It is numipulated in all directions, just as these gentlenen see fit, and one can trace no connection between cause and effect. Sugar will sell ex-dividend shortly, after that I see no reason to feel bullish on the stock for some to come In any event it is a rank speculation.

That announcement of the sale of \$2,-000,000 of Western Union stock had at first no tendency to depress the price, and do so well in a had year, with reviving business it ought to carn a substantial surplus over 5 per cent, the bulls say Bears on Western Union, however, consider the issue of new stock a confession of weak-

Dow, Jones & Co. say of Manhattan: We are told that there has been very good buying in Manhattan during the las to quite an amount by people who have been identified with important speculative surns in the stock heretofore. The earnings for the current quarter are likely to be known within a few days, akhough their official publication will be delayed

"A paragraph was published yesterday stating that Jersey Central certificates in the name of Maxwell & Graves had been delivered to a certain Wall-street house recently, supposedly borrowed stock delivered by bears. We find, upon further investigation, that this was not the fact The certificates were in the name of Maxwell & Stover. The similarity of names led to an unintentional blunder in quoting the fact-a mistake regretted by the gentleman who informed us and by

The above paragraph is published in the Dow, Jones & Co. gossip, correcting an error relative to Jersey Central, on which they based certain predictions which may have mislend people.

The condition of the gas company is ex ceilent. There can be no question that they will earn larger and larger dividendand more able to pay them. This means in the case of Chicago Gas that it is an excellent purchase.

My tip is still good regarding Book Island

Looking at the score boards of the base ball games yesterday, there was a con tinued succession of rain signs, instead of the results of any games. One of my shrewdest broker friends pointed it out and said, "Watch the effect of this rain on wheat," and I shall, with a great deal of interest

In the local stock market it is noticeable that Pre-umatic Gun Carriage is again starting upward, with a regularity and persistency that must be agreeable to the people who bought it three or four months ago and have seen it go down

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales-Washington Gas, 1 at 43 1-2 10 at 92 7-8, 10 at 93; Lincoln Fire In urance, 65 at 8 5-8; Washington Title Insurance, 50 at 3; American Graphophone 50 at 9 1-8; Pneumatic Gun Carriage 150 at 51, 100 at 49; Morgenthaler Linetype. 10 at 125 1-2; Lanston Monotype, 25 at 7 5-8.

After Call-United States Electric Light. 30 at 92 5-8, 10 at 92 1-2. GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. Cs. 10 G Q J U. S. Cs. 10 G Q F DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOYDA 5s 1999 "Dyear Funding" 511
6s 1992 "Byear Funding" gold 112
7s 1961, "Water Stock" currency, 1158
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112 MISCELLANEOUS BONDS. MISCRILLANEOUS HONDS

Met. R. R. Se. 1025

Met. R. R. Corn. Ss. 115

Wet. B. R. Corn. Indobtedness A. 130

Met. R. R. Cert. Indobtedness B. 106

Belt B. H. Se. 121

Feddington R. R. Se. 1914

Vash Gas Co. Ser A. Se. 1922

115

Wash Gas Co. Ser R. Se. 1922

116

Wash Gas Co. Ser R. Se. 1931

117

Chesand Pot Tel Se. 1835

108

Am Sec & Tr Js. P. and A. 1935

109

Wash Market Co. Ist Se. 1935

119

Wash Market Co. Ist Se. 1935 11 5 123 110

28h Lt Inf 1st 6's, 1901 NATIONAL BANK STOCKS. entral SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANIES.

125

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Nat. Safe Deposit and Trust Wash, Loan and Trust Amer. Security and Trust ... 117 Wash, Sale Deposit ... M BALLROAD STOCKS.

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTSTOCKS. INSURANCE STOCKS. remen's Franklin Metropolitan Joreoran merci d. teat Estate Title 97 107 olim noise fitte 9 38 8 ashington Title 9 58 9

TELEPHON'S STOCKS.

anston Monotype Hamburgton Market Harest Falls ice 115 or, and Wash, Steamboat Hamburgton Hamburgto Chicago, June 9 .- A scare on the part of shorts in wheat caused an advance at the opening of 1 1-2 cents per bushel. On the rally offerings of long wheat and also sgainst calls were more than equal to the mand, and the market wound up with he range being 68 and 70 5-8u3-4 cents. and call price. During the latter part of the session the demand was very light and almost entirely local. September sold from 63.5-8a65.1-2, closing at the bot-tom. The cash trade was only about

reansgivania 1) 50
hesapeake and Potomac. 614 65
american Graynophone ptd 10 12
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MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

dergenthaler Linetype (news 125

50,000 bushels. Reported: 35 loads, mostly for deferred shipment. The decrease in the world's visible, 2,-350,000 bushels, was about as expected The weather was more favorable.

FINANCIAL.

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> Stocks, Grain, Cotton.

Our facilities for dealing in all kinds of Our facchies for dealing it all kinds of securities and speculative commodities can-not possibly be excelled. They include ample capital and every possible facility that could contribute to the success of an investor or operator. Exclusive private wire to our main office, 31 and 33 gread-way. New York, Catt or send for daily letter and circular.

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Has opened offices at 903 New York ave. for the treatment of all

Chronic Diseases.

A full line of electrical apparatus, with COMPETENT Physicians in charge, who have had extensive experience in their specialties.

Consumption and Bright's Disease-All Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, Spe-cial Electrical Treatment (Apostoli's) for Diseases of Women, also Genito-urmary System, both sexes. Stricture pamiessly and certainly cured.

Note-Bright's Disease-

Our treatment is based upon the careful experimentations of Dr. Rawlings, of Georgia, covering a period of over twelve years. The results show a complete cure of hundreds of cases, where the diagnosis was made certain by the best specialists in this country and abroad. It will cost you noting until you are satisfied by the disappearance of albumen, relet of dysphoca, subsidence of dropsy, in fact, all the symptoms incidental to this scourge of humanity.

Note-Inebriety

We are prepared to furnish medicine for bome treatment, with full directions for using, by express to any part of the country, and by its use very little or no suffering casnes upon the immediate withdrawall of all attinulants.

See report of superintendent of Charities for 1895, page 54, also references by permission from many members of congress and Government officials at office, recommending our treatment.

No Charge for Consultation. Hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

pected to show a condition of about 79e for winter wheat, against 80.2 last month, and 94c for spring. The figures would, of course, be construed as bearish. The Michigan State crop report estimates the condition at 78c., a decline of four points. The Kentucky report for Jone was 93, a decline of two points for the month. Northwest accepts were 712 cars, showing a falling off as has been expected nces at the sentoard were only 185,000 bushels Liverpool was I 1-2a2d higher

Chicago Grain and Provision Market. Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co., Bankers and Brokers Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1427 F street.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Core
WHEAT		1000	-	
Inly		70%-34	45.6	685- K
CORN.	6176	E. 16	3%	13%
July	24.4	3456-	2484-34	2436
OATS.	25%		4.4	13.74.74
July	184	2595	18	18
Pouk.	187	85,-4	18 1735-18	8
July	7.65	7.65	7,40	2,40
Supt.	7,07	7,70	7.40 7.50	7, 99
July	1.52	1.02	3,47	2.17
March Contract of the Contract	2.62	1,62	1,150	3,63
SPARE RIBS.		200	100	
J 15	6.22	4.22	1.27	£ 20
Sept.	8.17	127	1,25	4,25

New York Cotton Market. Open 11126, Law. 7.27 7.18 7.21 7.18 7.28 7.24 7.47 7.05 7.00 6.01 0.11 6.4 WAR VESSELS FOR CAPE BRETON.

The Marblehead Will Receive a

Silver Service Before Going. The Marblehead is to be the first American war vessel in many years to visit the fishing grounds off Cape Breton. Secretary Long has ordered her from patrol duty along the Florida coast and to proceed to Cape Briton, stopping on the Way ad, Mass., to receive service that the people of that town to present to the vessel

The gunboat Wilmington has been ortake the place of the Marblenead

on the Florida coast.

Still Looking for Office. The seekers for political pap in the Treasury Department filed applications yesterday for appointments as follows: E. T. Roots, Indianapolis, Ind., to be register at Washington, D. C.; G. A. Benham, Chicago, Ill., to be assistant comp-troller at Washington, D. C.; W. A. Lamson, Washington, D. C.; J. W. Ocast, Norfolk. Va., to be supervising inspector of steam vessels at Norfolk, Va.

Terry Cannot Be Reinstated. The Commissioners decided yesterday that they could not eliminate from the poman shall be eligible who has ever been convicted of a crime. This action is the result of an application recently made by Mr. Terry, the former policeman who was convicted of shooting the colored boy Washinton several years ago, and who is de-sirous of being reinstated on the police

FINANCIAL. AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST CO. Money to Loan.

This company has money to loan on listed collateral securities at lowest rate of interest. C. J. BELL, President

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District bonds and nil foral Railroad, Gas,
insurance and Telephone Stock deals in,
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